

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Romantic Route

German roads will get you there — and if you haven't yet made up your mind, why not try the Romantic Route? It runs from Würzburg on the Main to Füssen high up in the Bavarian mountains. Romanticism is not an escape from the down-to-earth present into the past. We feel these little old towns are a part of living history that carries more conviction than many a book.

You may have heard of Rothenburg, Dinkelsbühl or Hohenschwangau. But have you ever been to Nördlingen with its unspoilt mediaeval town centre? Or Augsburg, the 2,000-year-old trading centre, episcopal seat and Free Imperial City? Or Feuchtwangen and Donauwörth?

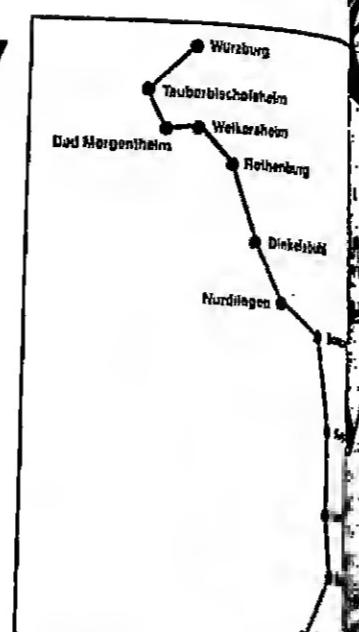
Visit Germany and see for yourself Gothic, Baroque and Renaissance architecture. Let the Romantic Route be your guide.

1. The Tauber valley
2. Rothenburg ob der Tauber
3. Augsburg
4. Würzburg

DZT  
DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.  
Beethovenstrasse 65, D-8000 Frankfurt/M.



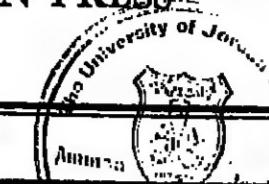
3



# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C  
ISSN 0016-8858



## Voters give Helmut Kohl a decisive victory

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition has won a decisive victory in general election. The CDU/CSU received 46.8 per cent of the votes compared with 44.5 per cent in 1980. It will be 244 (226) of the 497 seats in the Bundestag. The SPD, under Hans-Jochen Vogel, saw its share of the vote from 42.9 per cent in 1980 to 38.2 per cent, and its parliamentary representation drop from 218 to 183. The party which aligned itself with the CDU last year, goes back with a reduction of the poll and the Greens are held for the first time at national level (see table below).

Conservative hopes of being able to govern for four years with the FDP have been realised.

Now that this *bürgerliche Koalition* has a clear victory in the general election it need no longer worry about the future.

It now has the time to put its policies into practice. It can continue what it set out to achieve, and it has plenty of time. Slogans could not prevent this.

The SPD spoke of "social injustice" of "redistribution from the top", merging into a "policy for the

conservatives' lack of good slogans with political content proved unimportant.

Neither did the missiles issues exert a influence. The SPD Chancellor candidate, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said he had to keep new missiles out of Germany. This was, he said, in contrast to coalition partners, which were intent on placing them on German soil.

Election must also be regarded as success for the FDP, considering the difficulties they faced in getting the Federal Republic to agree to new missiles on German soil if the option hoped for in Geneva for land-based medium-range missiles fails because of Soviet disagreement.

This vote is at the same time a public mandate: the Kohl/Genscher government must stick to its security policy unwaveringly, and not give in to the peace movement, no matter how loud its protest becomes.

**Johann Georg Reissmüller**,  
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 7 March 1983

with the Liberals' change of course, the scars of the "betrayal" campaign, the claims that a vote for the Liberals is a wasted vote as they wouldn't get more than the required five per cent anyway, are just a few of the political punches that had to be taken.

The "majority left of the CDU" triumphantly claimed by Willy Brandt when the conservatives failed last year in the election in Hesse, did not happen.

The support for the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition is a vote of confidence in its two main protagonists, Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Above all, voters have given a clear go-ahead to the direction in which coalition policies are moving.

On the one hand, this means policies aimed at overcoming the economic crisis and unemployment by licensing entrepreneurial potential, reorganising government spending and pursuing austerity measures in social-political fields.

On the other hand, voters would like to see a foreign policy which sets out to maintain security and peace via a balance between East and West and which strengthens the Atlantic alliance, particularly through closer ties to America.

Both policy components, balance of power and strengthening the Alliance, are backed by the electorate.

This means that the Federal Republic would agree to new missiles on German soil if the option hoped for in Geneva for land-based medium-range missiles fails because of Soviet disagreement.

This vote is at the same time a public mandate: the Kohl/Genscher government must stick to its security policy unwaveringly, and not give in to the peace movement, no matter how loud its protest becomes.

**Johann Georg Reissmüller**,  
Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 7 March 1983



Moment of triumph: Helmut Kohl and his wife, Hennrike.

(Photo: Poly-Press)

## The Greens just make it

The Greens have managed to move into the Bundestag. They were optimistic right up until election day despite the growing number of skeptics who believed that they would not clear the compulsory five per cent hurdle.

Precursors over the past few weeks were not good. They said the Greens had slipped from over eight per cent a few months back to just under five per cent.

The economic programme they adopted a few weeks ago at the special party conference in Sindelfingen had been publicly torn to pieces and the environmentalists found themselves under severe attack from both the CDU and the Social Democrats.

But the leaders, led by Lukas Beckmann, were not put off by the gloomy forecasts.

Their election campaign was quite expensive by their standards (DM 750,000 according to their estimates).

They tried to get their message across to the most important target groups. This would seem to have been successful.

A group of entertainers calling itself the "Green Caterpillar" put on concerts in almost all the big German cities. Udo Lindenberg, Wolf Biermann and Bettina Wegener were just some of the better known stars appearing. This seems to have particularly attracted first-time and young voters.

The intensive second-vote campaign also seemed to have played its part in allowing the Greens to edge into Parliament.

However, the real problems facing the new party in Parliament are still to come.

Election slogans such as "Let the Republic become greener" are not likely to be successful now that the established parties have stepped up their efforts towards environmental protection.

The practical implementation of the rotation principle adopted in Sindelfingen (all Green members of Parliament must be replaced after two years) may come up against legal problems.

The man in the street and the traditional parliamentary parties are already wondering about how the Greens will behave in Parliament.

How will the new party get on with the other parties, particularly with the SPD?

The Greens will now have to reveal their real structure. Will they develop into a proper party? Or will they remain just a movement containing members of different political currents?

Will the Greens make a big adjustment in an effort to push through their ecological objectives? Or will they try to transform society via their "fundamental opposition"?

Their future will depend on the answers.

R. V. Volkovský  
(Die Welt, 7 March 1983)

### How the parties fared compared with previous polls

	1983 Percent of Poll	October 1980 Percent	October 1978 Percent
CDU/CSU	48.8 (244 seats)	44.5 (226 seats)	48.6 (243 seats)
SPD	38.2 (193 seats)	42.9 (218 seats)	42.6 (214 seats)
FDP	8.9 (34 seats)	10.6 (53 seats)	7.9 (39 seats)
Greens	5.8 (27 seats)	1.5	—
Others	0.5	0.5	0.9
Turnout	89.1	88.6	90.7

**A** long-serving foreign minister of a major EEC country sees a possibility that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher could cause a major clash at the EEC summit in Stuttgart in June. He says she might even leave the conference "under dramatic circumstances."

Gaston Thom, president of the EEC Commission, sees the possibility of a "severe Community crisis before the end of the years."

Other diplomats and the more farsighted of the Euro-MPs also speak of severe problems in the offing for the Community.

All EEC governments, the Commission and the European Parliament have in one way or another been instrumental in charting this crisis-bound course.

And since the issues at stake are money and power, they all feel that only a severe tremor will prompt the Community to seek new solutions.

Both Margaret Thatcher and the British Labour Party, which is likely to push for Britain to leave the Community in the general election campaign that will probably be held towards the end of the year, are important factors.

The number one problem is the huge stockpiles of EEC farm surpluses involving such commodities as grain, butter and dried milk.

## Portugal and Spain: grapes of wrath

**T**he four-year negotiations about the enlargement of the EEC through the membership of Spain and Portugal have lent a new dimension to the Community's own North-South problems.

The present southern members of the Community (Italy, Greece and the south of France) now insist that the Community owes solidarity first and foremost to its existing members in the south.

The point is that the European Parliament has considerable powers regarding the budget one could stop future offset payments to London.

So this leaves two approaches still open. On the one hand, EEC farm

### THE EEC

## Farm surpluses remain centre of concern



spending must be pared down drastically; but this is bound to founder on opposition from France, Ireland, Greece and Denmark, for whom farm exports are vital if they are to keep their balances of trade on an even keel.

Another stumbling block is the Benelux countries which favour another approach, i.e. the assignment of new functions to the Community and the allocation of the necessary funds. In other words, a boosting of the Community budget.

The rejection in the current election campaign of any moves to boost EEC revenues before Spain and Portugal join the only bit of common ground between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the SPD chancellorship contender Hans-Joachim Vogel.

Any added German funds for Brussels would have to be provided by mere government borrowing or higher taxation, and none of the political parties is prepared to go that far.

Problem number four has to do with the fact that an equitable ratio between Britain was reimbursed DM2bn of the payments it made to the EEC in 1982 in a complicated procedure that involved a supplementary EEC budget for 1983.

The number three problem has to do with the fact that Euro-MPs have come to realise that the issue of British contributions to the EEC has given them the power to force the Community to develop further.

Though Britain has a below EEC average per capita GNP there are nevertheless poorer Community members than the paper says.

Increased spending by the regional and social funds would enable the Community to tackle new tasks in the field of industry, research, transport and some other areas, but this alone would not provide the strived-for finan-

## Genscher still has hopes for Euro Act

**P**ortugal and Spain would so far as late, and the general maxim at EEC budget as to make it necessary to raise the one per cent VAT now in member nations new paying.

Benn now awaits new financial proposals from the EEC Commission.

So far, there has been no official position to any boosting of the budget.

This is where the concrete figures do no harm. But — even if it is not much of the blame was planned personally and the inefficiency of the Ministry which was described as "hydrocephalic" and "unmanageable".

Genscher now says: "The Ministry is hydrocephalic at all; it is perfectly manageable and the amount of expertise in it is considerable. The structure is sound."

Wörner also said that "the staff will be better motivated and there is no saying that there are weak spots."

Many of the memoranda that were issued when the new minister took office stressed that the defence administration of other Nato countries were more heavily staffed. The figures were: 23,000 for the USA, 7,000

Canada (which is much smaller in terms), 13,000 for Britain,

10,000 for Italy and about 25,000 for France. Even Belgium has more staff

than Germany, the Netherlands 10,000 and tiny Denmark 830.

In all correspondence please quote our reference number which appears on the address label above your name.

To add to this, the membership of

civil service between poor member nations.

The Green paper took some of the sails of European parliamentarians and cautiously drew the governments' attention to a way out of the British dilemma: Either by reducing VAT the member nations in relative to their GNP (which would be at the expense of Germany and the Benelux countries).

The Ministry of Defence will not run short of cash again, says the Minister, Manfred Wörner (CDU):

There were still weak spots in the Ministry, he told the 5,300 employees in hard and Paris would be in question. But it was nevertheless monolithic. Under the former SPD Minister, they would reduce Britain's Apel, the Ministry ran into cash problems (money paid in military aircrafts). At the centre of the problem received.

There are 680,000 people working under the aegis of the Defence Ministry — 175,000 of them civilians. Of the 5,300 direct Ministry staffers, 474 are classified as executive staff and 1,300 are specialists in 370 departments.

The memorandum that was prepared

for Wörner's latest press conference

stressed that criticism of "poor organisation and overstaffing was based on inadequate knowledge of the tasks the Ministry has to perform."

The public must now pin its hopes on the Minister's admission that weak spots exist and that they will be overcome. These weak spots are:

- For a long time there was no "planning rhythm" and no proper thought out concept for the Bundeswehr as a whole, and for its individual services. All went well as long as there was enough money, says Wörner.

Mistakes were repaired through emergency decisions. Neither politicians nor the military stuck to planning blueprints.

- Planning, the budget and armament — the three pillars — were uncoordinated. Too many departments worked independently of each other.

- There was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

- The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvious when ex-Defence Minister Apel clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there was a lack of clarity between the individual functions. The information obligation — i.e. who had to inform whom of what — was ill-defined.

The powers of the Generalinspekteur were also unclear. This became obvi-

ous when ex-Defence Minister Apel

clashed with Generalinspekteur Hinrich Würtz. Though the reason for the clash had nothing to do with day-to-day work

in the administration of the Defence Ministry.

It is clear that there

## ■ GERMANY

## Reichstag fire was 50 years ago and still the debate goes on

**L**ate in the evening on February 27, 1933, Berliners were startled out of their sleep by the sound of howling sirens.

The Reichstag was on fire. During the night German radio broadcast excited reports on the fire.

At the scene, the police had arrested a Dutch journeyman by the name of Marinus van der Lubbe, whose activities and behaviour that evening seemed to leave no doubt as to his guilt.

For the Nazis this was a clear-cut case; van der Lubbe was a pawn in the Communist-socialist plot to overthrow the new government.

A little less than one week before the

### New evidence uncovered

A former American prosecutor during the Nuremberg war crimes trials says that he has traced new witnesses to the fire which burnt down the Reichstag in 1933. Former prosecutor Kempner, now a lawyer in Frankfurt, has given the names to the West German Federal Supreme Court with the aim of getting a retrial.

No decision has yet been made. Kempner has been trying for years to get a retrial in the interest of the brother of the man accused at the time of committing the crime, the Dutchman Marinus van der Lubbe, who was subsequently executed.

Kempner had to appeal to the Federal Supreme Court because the higher regional court in Berlin had decided on December 20, 1982, that a retrial was not permissible, since West Germany's knows no "succession" court for the Reichsgericht.

This decision is "at least rather curious" as it runs contrary to another decision taken by the Federal Supreme Court, which is not however regarded as binding by the court in Berlin.

Kempner, who questioned Göring on the Reichstag fire during the Nuremberg trials, now states that Göring admitted that there was no investigation into the cause of the fire. Hitler had said that the Communist set it alight and Göring was instructed to tell this to the press.

At least this was the version Göring told Kempner in October 1945 in Nuremberg.

The two new witnesses are the former head of the Gestapo, Rudolf Diel, and a war-time comrade of Göring, who claims to have heard a "confession" by the Luftwaffe Captain (and later General) Loerzer.

According to Kempner, Diel already stated years ago that Göring organised the burning of the Reichstag. Van der Lubbe was just "a poor little devil".

On the very next day after the fire, Loerzer admitted to the other witness in Berlin Aerobus, "I don't know what all the fussing is about; my former fellow-Luftwaffe pilot Göring told me to set fire to the place, and I was helped by a few members of the SA".

He then alarmed the Secret Police. The police were fast to arrive and came across the two suspects Hans and Sophie Scholl who after being identified were put under arrest.

Hans Scholl (born in Ingelheim near Crailsheim in 1918) and Sophie Scholl (born in Forchtenberg near Heilbronn in 1921) had grown up in Ulm.

Their father was mayor of the town.

Full of suspicion, they joined the Hit-

### SONNTAGSBLATT

last multi-party election in the Reichstag (March 5, 1933), the NSDAP had at last found rousing material to back their election slogan "Fight the Marxists".

Hitler's party, opposed to democracy, declared itself to be the spokesman of the moral indignation at the attack on the symbol of Weimar parliamentarianism.

At long last they had found a pretext for putting their extensively prepared programme of arrests into practice.

Early in the morning on February 28, 1933, about 4,000 Communist and Social Democratic party officials, journalists and writers were taken into party or police custody, usually in a most brutal manner. The unrestrained torrent of Nazi propaganda was to show its ugly face during the course of 1933.

Despite great pressure by the political police, the Leipzig trial on the burning of the Reichstag ended with a verdict of not guilty in December 1933. The four main (Communist) defendants were released from prison, one of them being the KPD party whip in the Reichstag, Ernst Torgler.

The German Supreme Court at the time was not able to place the responsibility for the fire at the doorstep of the KPD or the NSDAP.

To attempt the latter would undoubtedly have endangered the lives of the judges themselves.

## Open dissent cost White Rose students their lives

Forty years ago, on February 22, 1943, Sophie Scholl, her brother Hans and their friend Christoph Probst were sentenced to death in the Plötzensee prison in Berlin.

"Our nation stands shaken at the tragedy of Stalingrad; 330,000 German soldiers were sent to their doom as a part of the brilliant strategy of the war-mongering lance corporal. We thank you, our Führer... The name of Germany will remain dishonoured for ever unless German youth rises, takes revenge and expiates, crushes its tormentors and sets up a new spiritual climate in Europe..." (taken from a leaflet by the "Weisse Rose" (White Rose).

Hundreds of these leaflets were distributed on the steps of the Munich university on February 18, 1943.

Unfortunately, the university porter saw what was going on and bolted the university doors so that no one could escape.

A soldier since the outbreak of war, Hans Scholl was granted leave in 1941 to take up studying medicine at the University of Munich.

His sister joined him the following year, and enrolled in the subjects biology and philosophy.

Influenced by the atrocities in the concentration camps, the mass deportation of Jews, the crimes by the SS in the occupied territories and the measures taken by the regime against churches of both denominations, they soon found

However, not only left-wing circles but also the Conservatives had considerable reason to suspect the Nazis were the real culprits.

No-one put it past them. On January 31, 1933, for example, Goebbels had stated that "the Bolshevik attempt at revolution would have to flare up first" so as to be able to crush the political enemy.

The suspicion centred on the fact that it was virtually impossible for one individual to have set the whole Reichstag

on fire.

This enhanced their influence in the election campaign and increased the legal basis required to ban all press material by the Communists and Socialists only days before the election.

Rumours spread that an SA commando had entered the Reichstag via an underground passage leading from the place of the Reichspräsident, where Göring lived, to the Reichstag building itself and then set it alight.

Although there is no general agreement on who committed arson in this case, historical research increasingly tends to support the more simple likelihood. This would mean that van der Lubbe alone, in attempt to provide a signal against Hitler's course of terror and warmongering, had committed the crime.

However, the historical and political significance of the date February 27, 1933, is not solely concerned with the question of criminal responsibility for the fire.

More important was the capital move out of the situation by the National Socialists. For Hitler, supported by a resolution passed by the cabinet, obtained an emergency "Decree for the Protection

of the Reichstag".

Together with the permanent emergency, this paved the way for passing the Enabling Act (*Ermächtigungsgesetz*) on March 23, 1933, which provided a legal support for the sphere of uncertainty.

Despite or perhaps because of the economic woes the entrepreneur's image has changed: What has happened is that prejudices have been broken down over the past three decades.

Opinion surveys in 1950 showed that 60 per cent of respondents said that all the businessmen thought of was profit.

contact to similarly-minded people. Only 16 per cent thought he had any sense of social responsibility.

The picture was rather different in 1976: 39 per cent admitted that he had.

In 1980, 38 per cent thought he had

and 41 percent that he hadn't.

The pollsters also found out that the workers were becoming less keen to change places with the boss.

In 1980 two-thirds would not change places and only one-third considered the businessman's independence worth

clenching of fist in the pocket.

It also turned out that young people's dissatisfaction with the existing economic order rose in direct proportion to the level of education.

Opinion polls in 1973 and 1979 and 1980 involving young people between the ages of 15 and 19 came up with some interesting facts:

In 1979, 66 per cent considered that businessmen do run high risks commercially; the figure was 53 per cent in 1973.

In 1979, 45 per cent agreed that businessmen earned a lot but that they worked harder than other people (73.35 per cent);

Asked whether businessmen said they were worse off than they were in 1973, 51 per cent answered yes in 1979 (1973: 5 p.m. in the Plötzensee prison).

But there still remains a great deal of scepticism among young people. They have a large approval of free enterprise and a desire to compete among themselves.

"In any normal business there is the competition among the staff plus the competition with other businesses," they say. "If we were to get an order to

## PUBLIC ATTITUDES

## The once-unloved businessman slowly loses the exploiting-villain image

Yet enmity to all legal principles, the election campaign has thrown up the businessman again as the villain of the nation. According to the sentence van der Lubbe to the trades union federation, the DGB,

He was sent to the guillotine, the business community is threatening

And the SPD party leader, Willy Brandt, says: "Big money is milking forces against the workers."

But opinion polls suggest that these

are not shared by the population

The old truism (taken from a German secondary school textbook) to the effect that the boss rakes it in while the workers sweat it out seems to be a favourite

These intellectuals, whether they are genuine or merely self-styled, are quick to generalise their economic wisdom through unpopular measures to the general public being fully aware of what was happening.

But most people have different ideas. While the businessman is not exactly vilified, his public image has been improving steadily.

It is an image that fluctuates with the ups and downs of the economy and there is still room for improvement. But it is no longer seen as the villain, that the electors try and depict him.

It is surprising that even young people don't agree with the textbook image of the businessman.

Despite or perhaps because of the economic woes the entrepreneur's image has changed: What has happened is that prejudices have been broken down over the past three decades.

Opinion surveys in 1950 showed that 60 per cent of respondents said that all the businessmen thought of was profit.

Only 16 per cent thought he had any sense of social responsibility.

The picture was rather different in 1976: 39 per cent admitted that he had.

In 1980, 38 per cent thought he had

and 41 percent that he hadn't.

The pollsters also found out that the workers were becoming less keen to change places with the boss.

In 1980 two-thirds would not change places and only one-third considered the businessman's independence worth

clenching of fist in the pocket.

It also turned out that young people's dissatisfaction with the existing economic order rose in direct proportion to the level of education.

Opinion polls in 1973 and 1979 and 1980 involving young people between the ages of 15 and 19 came up with some interesting facts:

In 1979, 66 per cent considered that businessmen do run high risks commercially; the figure was 53 per cent in 1973.

In 1979, 45 per cent agreed that businessmen earned a lot but that they worked harder than other people (73.35 per cent);

Asked whether businessmen said they were worse off than they were in 1973, 51 per cent answered yes in 1979 (1973: 5 p.m. in the Plötzensee prison).

But there still remains a great deal of scepticism among young people. They have a large approval of free enterprise and a desire to compete among themselves.

"In any normal business there is the competition among the staff plus the competition with other businesses," they say. "If we were to get an order to

good" opinion of their company's management.

The depiction of the businessman in the media reduces the entrepreneur to the "empire boss" or at best the "bunker with bowler hat, cigar and double chin".

The media cliché ignores the vast majority of small and medium-sized, businessmen who work a 50-hour week and are personally liable for their businesses. It would appear that the media are convinced that depicting these small and medium-sized businessmen would only confuse preconceived notions.

But even on an international scale the businessman is not among the most highly regarded people. A comparison of his image in ten countries puts him in place 11 out of 16 occupations.

The doctor holds an uncontested first place, followed by the engineer, the lawyer, the university professor and the elementary school teacher.

The assessment of a person's own boss is considerably different from that of the generalised prototype of the businessman.

In a 1979 opinion survey involving 2,000 people, 73 per cent described their own boss as "likeable". A 1981 survey showed that close to 70 per cent of the respondents had a "good to very

All opinion surveys show that the wrong picture of the entrepreneur is caused by disinformation. The better informed a respondent in these surveys and the more involved in business, the more realistic is his assessment of the boss.

The revival of certain clichés as a means of fueling the election campaign will therefore prove a flop with the very people that matter. The citizen has made it clear in opinion surveys that the exploited class struggle clichés are not worth taking out of the cupboard.

It is impossible at this stage to answer the question as to whether an economic boom makes the entrepreneur more likable than a slump does.

He is seen as "likeable" in boom years because he secures jobs and pays high wages (out of his high profits).

But by the same token, it has also been said in boom times that the entrepreneur refuses to raise wages and fringe benefits although he could — allegedly — easily pay for them.

In a slump, the public is bound to discover that there is a connection between profits, investments and jobs. But this does not prevent some people from making the entrepreneur bear all the blame for inevitable layoffs.

It was former DGB boss Heinz Oskar Vetter rather than some captain of industry who said: "It is more difficult now than ever before to be an entrepreneur."

People find it hard to understand that only those who make a profit can do something for society as a whole.

Peter Gillies  
(Die Welt, 24 February 1983)

15 to 20 people are still easy enough to oversee to make such equality feasible.

Many of these alternative businesses have financial problems. There is hardly a bank that will give them credit since virtually none of them can offer collateral. Netzwerk Selbsthilfe, an organisation promoting alternative projects, tries to help where possible.

The organisation, which is financed through contributions and membership dues and has been in existence since 1978, now has more than 30 branch offices.

Netzwerk provides two types of financial assistance: subsidies for social projects and interest-free loans for businesses.

To qualify, the projects must practise democratic self-administration and must not strive for individual profit. They must experiment with alternative life and work styles, must cooperate rather than compete, with similar projects and prove their economic feasibility over an extend period.

Decisions on assistance are made by a committee consisting of elected people who are themselves engaged in alternative projects.

The amounts involved are usually relatively small (between DM4,000 and DM5,000) and not enough to wholly finance a workshop.

Netzwerk therefore also runs a counselling service on business administration, providing advice on various legal setups, sources of financing and bookkeeping.

"We frequently find a lot of enthusiasm for a particular type of craft and the desire to organise the work differently from the traditional methods. But the projects often fail for lack of knowledge about business methods, taxation, etc. The counselling service tries to help overcome this," says Netzwerk's Guido Fritz.

Karin Götting  
(Nordwest Zeitung, 26 February 1983)

**FINANCE**

## After Bretton Woods — as seen by Bundesbank chief

The author, Karl Otto Pöhl, is president of the Bundesbank. In 1973, together with the then Bundesbank President Otmar Emminger, he played a major role in the negotiations that ultimately led to floating exchange rates.

**I**t is exactly ten years since 1 March 1973 when the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates that had been established some 25 years earlier collapsed for good.

Following the examples of a number of other central banks, the Bundesbank discontinued its intervention on foreign exchange markets, having had to buy no less than \$2.7bn on a single day, which at that time was the equivalent of DM7.5bn.

This was the biggest amount ever to have been bought or sold by a central bank on a single day. It also spelled the dramatic end to a crisis that had wrecked the international monetary system for years.

Widely differing developments in the major industrial countries and above all the inflation of the dollar, the key currency in the system, became incompatible with the maintenance of fixed exchange rates, the more so since it proved impossible to correct exchange rates that had become unrealistic in time.

The Bundesbank was one of the main victims of the fixed exchange rate system and its shortcomings. This resulted in a massive capital influx into Germany, which led to an intolerable inflation of the domestic money supply.

Between the end of January and the beginning of March 1973, some DM24bn in foreign currency flowed into the Bundesbank.

Neither administrative curtailments of the capital flow nor skinning off of the added liquidity created by constant foreign exchange purchases could in the long run stop this implosion of inflation.

To rid itself of the obligation to buy foreign exchange and to let the deutschmark float had thus become an absolute necessity for the Bundesbank.

The world monetary system and Germany's anti-inflationary policy would probably have been spared a lot of trouble had the world summoned the courage to depart from the Bretton Woods system as early as 1971.

The deutschmark exchange rate had been permitted to float temporarily at the time. But it proved impossible to induce the other EC countries to agree to a "common flotation" against the dollar.

After the United States abolished the gold standard for the dollar in 1971, there was an attempt to return to fixed exchange rates in the form of the Smithsonian Agreement.

The final decision to let currencies float in March 1973 was immediately followed by a sharp rise in short-term interest rates that had become gravely endangered.

The Bundesbank raised the rates for short-term bank refinancing drastically, to a much-as-a peak of 16 per cent — thus skinning off liquidity.

In May 1973, the Bonn government decided to embark on a stabilisation

programme to buttress the Bundesbank's measures.

Due to the regained monetary autonomy, the Bundesbank succeeded in subsequent years in uncoupling its own currency from the international inflationary conveyor belt that was rapidly gathering momentum after the 1973 oil price explosion.

The call for more stable exchange rates can therefore be heard time and again. In fact, there are even those who advocate a return to the Bretton Woods system.

The question is: How can the exchange rates of the most important currencies be stabilised?

Experience over the past ten years has shown that even massive central bank intervention has only a limited effect.

For instance: The Bundesbank spent no less than DM27.6bn in 1980, depleting its reserves, without having been able to stop the depreciation of the deutschmark.

There will be tense situations in the future as well — situations to which our monetary policy will have to respond with pragmatism and flexibility.

Nobody can assess the cost of the depreciations and appreciations that have occurred in the past, but it is bound to be considerable. The more so considering that some of the exchange rate fluctuations did not serve to adapt to changed fundamentals but were the result of speculative capital movements.

The call for more stable exchange rates can therefore be heard time and again. In fact, there are even those who advocate a return to the Bretton Woods system.

The question is: How can the exchange rates of the most important currencies be stabilised?

Eventually, even the United States had to depart from its attitude of "benign neglect". Adherence to such an attitude would have been even more disastrous for a country as deeply involved in foreign trade as the Federal Republic of Germany.

The more successful Germany's anti-inflationary policy, the more attraction did the deutschmark gain as an investment currency. This made it inevitable — though unintended — for the deutschmark to become the second most important investment and reserve currency while faith in the dollar plummeted.

The net result showed in the late 1970s when the deutschmark was greatly overvalued on international foreign exchange markets, endangering the competitiveness of this country's exports.

At the height of the dollar crisis in 1978, the Bundesbank had no choice but to tolerate exceeding the money supply target because any further increase of interest rates and skinning off of liquidity would have aggravated the crisis on the foreign exchange markets still further.

The Swiss central bank pursued the same policy and there were times when the dollar exchange rate against the deutschmark was as low as 1.72.

The subsequent phase of high current account deficits also made it impossible to ignore the development of exchange rates.

In the final analysis, more stable exchange rates can only come about if the major industrial countries gear their economic, fiscal and monetary policies to the same basic principles.

Even so, it would be unrealistic to expect a return to fixed exchange rates against the dollar in the near future. There is simply too much risk that uncontrollable capital movements would eventually explode such a system.

Arriving at a common policy of stability, fiscal solidarity and foreign trade balance in the major industrial countries is much more important than formally introducing a system of fixed exchange rates.

By pursuing such a policy governments and central banks could contribute most towards stabilising the world monetary system and thus creating an important precondition for economic growth and more jobs.

In any event, flexible exchange rates do not mean that monetary policy and economic policy in the broadest sense are mutually exclusive and that they can limit themselves to domestic necessities.

The Bundesbank raised the rates for short-term bank refinancing drastically, to a much-as-a peak of 16 per cent — thus skinning off liquidity.

In May 1973, the Bonn government decided to embark on a stabilisation

13 March 1983

1076 - 13 March 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

## Schmidt urges a halt to protectionism

Western industrialised countries should avoid introducing protectionist measures for too long — and test.

This would be part of a united front of preventing the world from falling into a sustained depression for a long time this century.

He called on the industrialists who are to hold an economic summit in Williamsburg, USA, to shake off lethargy and take coordinated action to get the world economy off the ground.

Herr Schmidt's views appear in a long essay published simultaneously in several European and Japanese papers.

It was up to the USA to take the lead in reducing interest rates worldwide and ensuring fair competition are universal in the eyes of experts.

Before the sweeping 1957 monopolies law was passed, the then Economic Affairs Minister, Ludwig Erhard, and the world had put in it. Nor could the German industry (BDI) to undermine this faith through a pitched battle over principles.

America must not create the kind of limiting competition of the consumer's expense (in other words, push the Soviet Union and friends) must be stopped as a matter of principle.

There are those who argue that cartels are not the only obstacle to free competition. Powerful individual companies can also be a danger. The general view is that a healthy blend of companies of differing sizes is the best guarantee of free competition in the long run.

Though economists have clearly proved that un oligopoly (i.e. a handful of major companies dominating the market) can paralyse competition, there

## BUSINESS

## Case of the tranquiliser that caused palpitations

is also the fact that a few huge companies are forced to fight it out, and so live up competition.

The development of the German monopolies legislation shows that the lawmakers have become increasingly wary of concerns that dominate the market.

This led to more stringent supervision and to merger controls.

The idea was to prevent companies with a dominant market position from abusing this end to nip all attempts to eliminate the competition in the bud.

Even 25 per cent equities in another company fall under the merger provisions and can be turned down by the cartel office if this is likely to erode or increase the domination of the market.

The target of the office's watch over abuse has also changed. The main objective in earlier years was to protect the consumer from excessive prices (as in the case of valium and ibuprofen).

(Today, the office pays equal attention to protecting small and medium sized firms from being overpowered and driven off the market by the giants.

This explains why the Office concentrates on both excessively high and excessively low prices.

Deliberate price cutting and discounts granted to major buyers, the Office says, could have as disastrous an effect on competition as price hikes.

Though price cuts benefit the consumer initially, the picture changes once the market has been taken over by oligopoly.

In keeping with this concept, the cartel office under its president, Wolfgang Karte, has now stopped the Hanover-based Scheper Group from taking over five branches of a Dürren discount firm. But the courts still have to rule on the matter.

Karte never tires of stressing that mergers in the retail business must be stopped.

The seven giants (Edeka, Rewe, Aldi, Coop, Metro, Tengelmann and Scheper) now account for 50 per cent of food sales in this country.

The reason given for the ban on the Scheper merger is that the five leading companies in Dürren would form an oligopoly that would control 70 per cent of the local market.

What an oligopoly boils down to is that its members do not compete with each other.

But both Scheper and the company to be taken over by it are trying to challenge this contention.

And indeed it seems most unlikely that the other members (Aldi, Alkauf and Stäubgen) would spare each other on the market and concentrate on driving smaller competitors out of business.

One of the controversial issues in merger control proceedings is whether or not the companies involved can dominate a market to the point where they no longer have to fear competition.

Large companies frequently contend that the yardsticks applied by the cartel office are too theoretical.

The office, on the other hand, deplores the fact that it is pretty powerless against mergers — especially in the retail business.

Industry complains that the office's attention is riveted on the domestic market and disregards the fact that the



Cartel office's Wolfgang Karte . . . 'retail mergers must end.' (Photo: Sven Simon)

companies concerned have to compete on European and world markets as well.

Karte, on the other hand, points to the "anguished cries of those small businesses who are being strangled by the big fellows."

Many things look less grim in retrospect than they were at the time when the office had to arrive at a decision.

For example, the go-ahead for the merger between the Neckermann mail-order company and the Karstadt department store chain. Today it is quite obvious that the merger with a loss company has hardly strengthened Karstadt.

The perspectives in the Grundig consumer electronics company have also changed.

When Grundig was doing well and making a bid to take over its competitor, Saba, the cartel office stopped the deal, saying that the merger would give Grundig too much weight on the market.

Now the French Thomson-Brandt concern is making a bid for Grundig, which itself needs a reliable partner.

All this does not mean that the impact of mergers should be minimised. But the cartel office must not set its function solely in protecting medium-sized companies.

Ultimately, the only yardstick of competition is the ability or otherwise of our industry to come up with good new products, streamline production methods and keep its profit margins reasonable so that the consumer can buy at a sensible price.

Seen in this light, competition does not depend on the quality of anti-trust legislation and its implementation. Government subsidies and guarantees have as much of an effect as do the ups and downs of the economy as a whole.

Competition naturally becomes livelier in a recession; but, by the same token, many companies would rather not compete but join forces when the overall economic going gets tough.

Many firms fear for their survival and their staff for their jobs. It is therefore understandable that when the situation becomes really dicey these companies try to seek their salvation in cartels with strict production quotas and minimum prices or in mergers — as in the case of the steel industry.

An economic slump does not necessarily mean more competition, and the cartel office regards it as a success that there is now no relevant social group that demands an abolition or limitation of monopolies legislation.

Gerhard Mayenburg  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 February 1983)

YOURS FOR ONLY \$10.00

### GERMAN TRADE DIRECTORY '81-'82

It lists thousands of German manufacturers, importers and exporters and we will airmail your copy of the latest 1981-82 edition post-free for only \$10.

In over 200 pages it lists more than 5,000 products and the names and addresses of Germany's major growth manufacturers, importers and exporters. Company entries include an at-a-glance product outline.

This invaluable company directory and product index comes with a checklist of:

- diplomatic representations
- chambers of commerce
- banks specializing in foreign trade
- freight agents and forwarders
- technical services and consultants
- insurance companies

All entries are in plain English.

□ Yes, the German Trade Directory sounds like a good buy.

INTERPRESS Übersee-Verlag GmbH,  
Schoene Aussicht 23, D-2000 Hamburg 76, West Germany

Enclose payment for \_\_\_\_\_ copy/ies. Airmail to (IN BLOCK LETTERS, PLEASE):

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Town / State / Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Karl Otto Pöhl  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung)  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 February 1983)

## ■ PERSPECTIVE

## Reliable influence over Soviet leaders 'must be aim of counter threats'

In this article, Dr Lothar Riehl, state secretary at the Ministry of Defence, takes a closer look at the West's position on arms control.

**A**rms limitations cannot be considered a policy in itself. The renunciation of arms according to number and type alone does not guarantee true security.

The West's arms control policy has always been geared towards maintaining stable security within a conflict-laden relationship to the Soviet Union.

All negotiation proposals put forward by the West dealing with troop reductions, the limitation of military movements or restricting the strategic arms build-up have and will remain oriented towards security stability.

This basic principle applies to Western policies designed to mutually limit the amount of land-based intermediate-range projectile weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union to as low a level as possible, a negotiation objective of the North Atlantic alliance laid down in the double-decision to deploy and negotiate.

The offer made to re-examine arms requirements "in the light of concrete negotiation results" included the complete renunciation of American projectile weapons right from the start.

The deployment of those weapons, however, is viewed by the partners to the alliance as an essential backing-up and intensification of its regional capacity to deter an attack on Europe by means of nuclear weapons stationed in Europe and able to reach Soviet territory.

The requirement for such a renunciation, however, is a corresponding and equivalent renunciation on the part of the Soviet Union with regard to its medium-range (1,000 up to 5,500 km) land-based projectile weapons.

This ambitious objective may deserve the optimal solution of the problem for arms control, yet not necessarily the optimal solution for the balance of power, which should provide Europe with a support and stability in these times of conflicting East-West relations.

It is imperative for the security of those countries in the western part of the continent, which stand in the shadows of Soviet missiles and bombers, tanks and guns, and are only a few early-warning minutes away from missiles stationed in West Russia, that an effective counter-threat exerts a reliable influence on the military success and risk calculations made by the Soviet leadership.

In a state of conflict, every consideration of military options must show the risk of a war in Europe to be too great, even in the event of a clear superiority of Warsaw Pact countries in the field of offensive forces ready-for-use in Europe.

A calculably high action risk is the element of effective deterrence which should be developed by the West in its arms policy, defence planning and defence readiness in regard to all Soviet military options.

The only thing that ought to remain in calculable for the aggressor is the reaction of the defending party and thus the exact course for further escalation.

Since Nato's longer-range carrier systems for nuclear weapons in Europe no longer came up to the level needed to correspond to such a strategy, and was thus no longer able to check the display of power by the Soviet Union in a crisis situation, the Nato partners decided in 1979 to modernise their longer-range regional nuclear warhead systems.

This programme of up to 572 nuclear warheads and medium-range projectiles was included in the Nato double-decision and served as a basis for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

This was linked with a three-fold offer for stable security with fewer nuclear weapons than in the alliance's arsenals up to that time:

I. Withdrawal of 1,000 nuclear warheads from American depots in Europe. This was affected at the end of 1980.

II. Reduction to the number of new weapon systems (on a piecemeal basis) to between 572 and zero.

III. Renunciation by Nato of its instrument for the optimisation of its flexible response strategy; it would do away with weapons which could cover those military objects in the western part of the Soviet Union which are of considerable importance for organising, supporting and intensifying large-scale military operations against Western Europe.

The orders of magnitude suggested in Soviet offers, 162 or 150 SS-20s with 3 warheads each, still represent an independent offensive and threat potential regardless of the available, intercontinental missiles of variable range and those of shorter range.

The Soviet Union, therefore, would have to cut down the number of its SS-20s substantially. The question then arises: what about the transfer of surplus SS-20s to Asia? Europe and the United States cannot ignore the subsequent strategic threat to other regions.

The strain on relations with China and Japan cannot solely be seen from an American point of view. Things must be straightened out before the upholding of the agreement by the Soviet Union can be verified.

A Siberian grey area for the stationing of SS-20s on road-mobile and air-transferable SS-20 systems, with the Transsiberian railway serving as a mobile axis between the East and the West, would certainly not be in the interests of European security and stability in arms control.

The zero option also remains the optimal solution for verification purposes. If, however, the Soviet Union were not willing to renounce the use of its SS-20s, it would have to make acceptable suggestions for a bilateral parity level for the United States and the Soviet Union including the limitation of SS-20s in Asia, one which is verifiable.

This would be the only real basis for agreement.

This basis also implies that the rights and upper limits of both negotiating partners' land-based medium-range weapons be laid down right from the start. The level of arms can be fixed between zero level and a higher parity ceiling. An agreement aimed at reducing levels step-by-step to zero level is quite

conceivable in the interests of mutual and balanced security.

If such agreement were reached, other weapon systems such as aircraft carriers and carriers of short-range offensive weapons could be equally included in such limitation efforts.

This possibility reveals the perspective of this approach: the strategic offer of mutual self-restraint on the basis of a balanced arms situation could eventually cover all arms including conventional forces and, of course, the tactical nuclear weapons on both sides.

Important for European security in this respect and for the effectiveness of arms control as a factor of stability in East-West relations is the renunciation by the Soviet Union of its continental offensive and threat option, i.e. of the offensive potential of its SS-20 missiles.

The stationing of 22-20s represents (ignoring the still existing 250 older medium-range models SS-4 and SS-5) with its already positioned 243 SS-20s, 234 of which are definitely ready-for-use) such an independent continental strategic option.

The original intention was to put an end to the pollution of the world's seas, most of which they could not get rid of on land, or only at great expense.

Organisms living in the sea account for two thirds of the world's oxygen, and an ever-increasing amount of the world's food supply is made up of crustaceans, seaweed and algae.

Although the London Dumping Convention tried to take this situation into account, the parties to the agreement are not willing to set up a barrier preventing them from finding an easy way of disposing of dangerous waste, mostly

of

gases.

practise this disputed method of waste disposal was the USA.

Up until 1960 it dumped nuclear waste along the Californian and also Atlantic coast.

These countries have commissioned an International Scientific Working Group (SWG) to look into the possibilities of final storage of highly radioactive waste on the sea-bed.

Although this does not contradict the wording of the London Dumping Convention, it does run contrary to its spirit. It marks a desperate attempt at coming to terms with the drawbacks of nuclear energy usage.

The fact that only now has a more rigid control of packaging and dumping nuclear waste been decided upon should make us prick up our ears.

Britain is reported to be making attempts to obtain more generous levels for weak and intermediate radioactive waste. The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany abstained in London and Britain, Switzerland and the USA said no is no coincidence.

For in reality the world's oceans, and in particular the deep-sea, make up a little-known eco-system. This should be reason enough to stop indiscriminate dumping activities. The latter should at least be postponed until more definite research findings emerge, a suggestion put forward by Spain.

The arguments put forward opposing such plans are fatally reminiscent of arguments voiced in West Germany opposing measures to stop the deaths of trees.

Scientific research needs more time to discover whether such moves are essential. This attitude doesn't exactly show a great deal of responsibility.

For in reality the world's oceans, and in particular the deep-sea, make up a little-known eco-system. This should be reason enough to stop indiscriminate dumping activities. The latter should at least be postponed until more definite research findings emerge, a suggestion put forward by Spain.

The fact that only now has a more rigid control of packaging and dumping nuclear waste been decided upon should make us prick up our ears.

Britain is reported to be making attempts to obtain more generous levels for weak and intermediate radioactive waste. The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany abstained in London and Britain, Switzerland and the USA said no is no coincidence.

These countries have commissioned an International Scientific Working Group (SWG) to look into the possibilities of final storage of highly radioactive waste on the sea-bed.

Although this does not contradict the wording of the London Dumping Convention, it does run contrary to its spirit. It marks a desperate attempt at coming to terms with the drawbacks of nuclear energy usage.

These countries have commissioned an International Scientific Working Group (SWG) to look into the possibilities of final storage of highly radioactive waste on the sea-bed.

Although this does not contradict the wording of the London Dumping Convention, it does run contrary to its spirit. It marks a desperate attempt at coming to terms with the drawbacks of nuclear energy usage.

Christian Schneider

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 February 1983)

## THE ENVIRONMENT

## Earth's great radioactive rubbish dump

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The industrialised countries of the world are still using the oceans as a radioactive refuse tip. Tankers keep pouring waste into the sea and the results can be seen on many beaches.

Another, more insidious, form of dumping is radioactive waste. And this is even illegal. It is legally grounded in the London Dumping Convention which was signed by 52 countries in

1980. In his opinion, the British and Chinese missiles must be the international strategic factor of arms control and not in the two-party framework of negotiations.

Another prerequisite is that the victors back down from their original demand that the 255 British systems (including 162 SS-20s) be added to the general quota.

The original intention was to put an end to the pollution of the world's seas, most of which they could not get rid of on land, or only at great expense.

For this reason, the Convention allows radioactive waste of weak and intermediate intensity to be dumped in the oceans.

For years now, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland have taken advantage of the situation. Up to now they have dumped almost 100,000 tons of plutonium waste in an area about 700 kilometres north-west of the Spanish coast, and this figure increases by 15,000 tons each year. The first country to actively

practise this disputed method of waste disposal was the USA.

Up until 1960 it dumped nuclear waste along the California and also Atlantic coast.

A study by San Francisco's municipal administration at the end of the seventies revealed that contrary to predictions the nuclear material had not distributed itself evenly in the sea.

Much of it had penetrated into the seabed sediments, creating a source of intense radioactive radiation.

Sea organisms taken from this area, which are eaten by human beings, were plutonium-contaminated. The results of this study buckled up efforts by the two South Sea states, Nauru and Kiribati, to

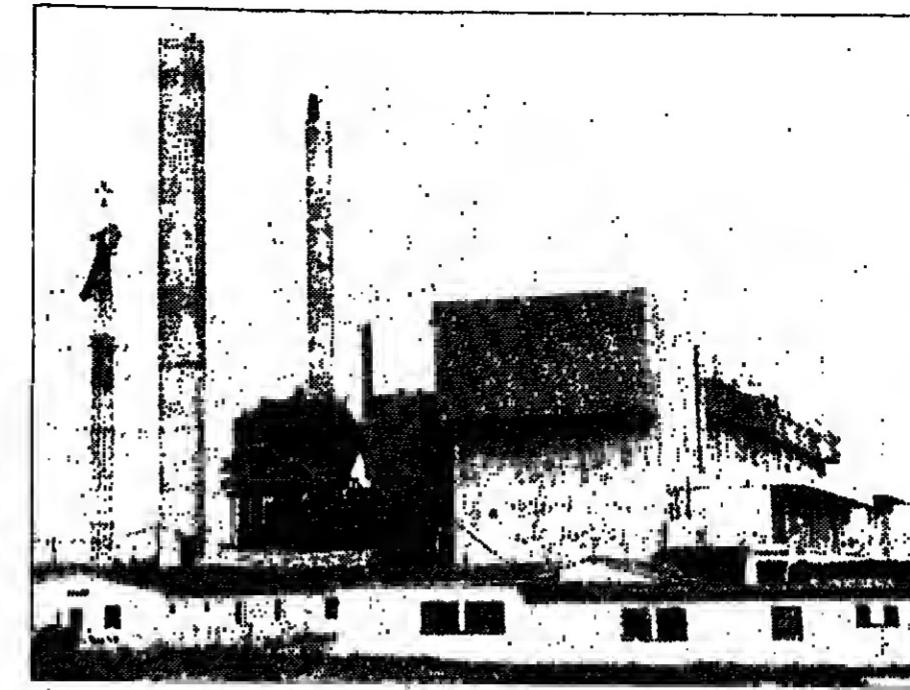
stop this practice.

These countries have commissioned an International Scientific Working Group (SWG) to look into the possibilities of final storage of highly radioactive waste on the sea-bed.

Although this does not contradict the wording of the London Dumping Convention, it does run contrary to its spirit. It marks a desperate attempt at coming to terms with the drawbacks of nuclear energy usage.

Christian Schneider

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 February 1983)



## Waste not, want not

This DM350m complex near Recklinghausen, in the Ruhr, is the first plant in Germany designed to recover usable raw material from waste. It processes 600,000 tons of household garbage, 90,000 tons of bulky refuse and 36,000 tons of industrial waste a year. (Photo: amw)

According to the Salt delivery

SBM sea-based missiles are "flexible" systems, in as far as they are based on nuclear-powered submarine

begin operation after 1984.

The INI negotiations in Germany, on the other hand, do not deal with strategic weapons.

The French and British missiles are similar to those of the Americans and the Soviets; all of them are extremely mobile and used outside Europe.

Their mobility excludes the incorporation in an agreement with the limitation of arms in Europe.

If the same criteria for the use of the Anglo-French sea-based missiles were to be applied to Soviet SS-20s, at least 300 SS-N-6s, on the Soviet submarines based in the Indian Ocean, would have to be taken into account, i.e. twice as many as the number of British and French missiles.

The inclusion of comparative systems according to the same therefore, would only go to increase the denominator of the equation, and result of the calculation.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Two volumes are already in print. They are:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

They will be followed in March 1983 by:

Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

The first deadline for such a guide is the end of 1983, one step in the direction. If this step is taken, other systems and expansion of military sides would become superfluous.

Lothar Riehl

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 May

## Look it up in Brockhaus



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Two volumes are already in print. They are:

North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80; Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80.

They will be followed in March 1983 by:

Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80; Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

The first deadline for such a guide is the end of 1983, one step in the direction. If this step is taken, other systems and expansion of military sides would become superfluous.

Lothar Riehl

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 May

Tougher steps to combat water pollution have been urged by the chief of BGW, Germany's gas and water supply association.

Fritz Gläser told a conference that those responsible for introducing the pollution should be required to pay for its removal.

He said that a lot of spring, ground and sea water was poor because of industrial effluent, communal sewage, excessive fertilisation by farmers and the existence of special refuse tips containing toxic wastes.

Herr Gläser's warning comes in the wake of a report by the West German Preservation of Nature Group.

It warned in a report that large areas of the floodplains of the Lower Rhine,

Unfortunately, no efficient and economical purification methods for removing nitrates has been developed.

Altogether, 96 percent of West Germany's population receive pure drinking water.

However, the water experts did not hide the fact that there are some waterworks where little is known about the source water.

Sometimes, the control procedure just about comes up to legal provisions. As there are a number of unsolved problems in this field, a report by

## ■ CIVIL EMERGENCY

# Old Mother Hubbard will be too late if she waits until the dreaded Day X

More than 33 years have passed since the German food ration-cards issued during and after the Second World War disappeared into history's waste paper basket.

The 137th "ration period" in May 1950 saw the end of the era of officially administered deprivation, which has lasted almost 11 years.

Was it really the last farewell? The comprehensive emergency programme developed by the German government in preparation for a conceivable (in reality, this should read "inconceivable") "X-day" would suggest that it was not.

In official safes kept under lock and key new food and milk ration-cards lie waiting to be distributed if the worst does indeed come to the worst and an emergency situation should eventuate.

The provision of foodstuff reserves and the elaboration of administrative measures are also parts of overall planning. The official reserves are to be complemented by stocks held by private citizens.

The storing of such private stocks, once encouraged under the name "Operation Squirrel", is particularly important if disruptions occur at a local level only — for example, if areas are cut off by snow or floods.

They are also of value in peacetime if food supply crises are caused by strikes (lorry drivers and railwaymen). However, if things become more serious, if a crisis looks due to a political or military threat, time will tell whether Rolf Solmecke and Dr Hans-Joachim Wolter together with their colleagues in the Food Supply Department of the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture have done their homework properly.

The closely-guarded secretive operation in the official Bonn-Sulzfeld offices is part of the overall civil defence programme and is therefore closely linked to Nato planning.

This account for the "reserved caution" in answering questions on this subject: The stocks of grain and forage cereals, which make up the national reserves and are located throughout Germany, are regarded as top-secret.

It is also virtually impossible to elicit exact figures on these "Civil Defence Reserves" from the gentlemen responsible.



RHEINISCHE POST

13 March 1983 No. 1076 - 13 March 1983

The stock-piling strategists must also abide by market-economy laws. Recently, for example, stocks of peas and beans were increased due to their particularly low current price levels. However, in an emergency situation compulsory food-rationing will be essential if stocks are to prove adequate.

The Decree on Food Rationing issued on January 10, 1979, provides a legal basis for the food ration-cards needed in such an event.

The list of foods to be rationed is contained in the appendix to this decree: flour, ground rice, bread, cake and pastries, pasta, pearl barley, potatoes, sugar, and of course, meat and eggs, fish, oil and milk as well as tinned vegetables and fruit.

Not on the list at present are fresh fruit, coffee, tobacco, fresh vegetables and green fodder.

Textiles are also not subject to rationing. However, home slaughtering will be immediately forbidden.

Such a compulsory rationing system would automatically come into being in a conflict or defence situation, i.e. during a war.

Things are more complex when it comes to a mere threat, an economic blockade for example.

In such a case, the implications are not quite as automatic: the German Bundestag must decide whether food rationing is essential.

The men in the various Ministries have sleepless nights when they contemplate the consequences of making their decision too early (leading to panic buying) or too late, inducing a rapid reduction of stocks still on the market and requiring them to resort to government reserves at a relatively early stage.

Wherever the case: on the dreaded X-day on which rationing begins, the sale of rationed goods will be banned for 48 hours.

This period will serve to enable a stock-taking of available goods and allow the food ration-cards to be issued.

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

Siegfried K.

13 March 1983 No. 1076 - 13 March 1983

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

11

## THE CINEMA Understatement on sectarian violence

The fact that a planned but not planned even after rationing has been introduced is the root of confidence. Normal commercial will be maintained. The rations will not be confiscated. They are to be offered in line with principles and at market prices.

According to Assistant Government Secretary Solmecke, "to maintain private life. However, he cannot categorise the fact that price regulation is necessary.

The stock-piling strategists must also abide by market-economy laws. Recently, for example, stocks of peas and beans were increased due to their particularly low current price levels. However, in an emergency situation compulsory food-rationing will be essential if stocks are to prove adequate.

These reserves, this much is known, comprise foodstuffs which are ready for use and can be stored over longer periods: rice, peas and beans, but also powdered and condensed milk. These stocks must get to the population fast. Reserves are intended to last in emergency for a certain period" (referred to in a brochure on this subject as 30 days).

On hot metal a day is planned. In addition, the intervention holdings of the European Community will also be made available.

As opposed to the civil defence reserves, stocks are laid in according to economic principles and not strategic ones.

These stocks are changed and replaced depending on the degree of their natural decomposition (this is the reason for the so-called "Christmas butter").

The figures at the end of 1982 were as follows: 2,889,125 tons of wheat, 242,294 tons of rye, 241,876 tons of barley, 33,341 tons of butter, 19,065 tons of beef, 363,300 tons of powdered skimmed milk and 5,320 tons of rape.

At the same time, private stockpiling was carried out supported by the EC: 38,647 tons of butter, 602 tons of beef and 457 tons of pork.

Sugar is missing from this list since the factories are constantly obliged to store five per cent of their production figure: this has reached 100,000 tons by December 31, 1982. Officials in Bonn are well aware of the fact that they would not have the chance to unpack their stocks if a nuclear war or a lightning attack were to occur.

Even during a "conventional emergency situation" reserves would not last for ever — even if they were full to the brim.

However, stockpiling efforts continue and this year's federal budget has earmarked almost DM26 million for stock-keeping and emergency provisions.

"Is this really enough?" Well, it's sufficient with regard to the overall financial situation. The intended programme can be implemented", we are told.

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the back-door".

At the same time, special food offices will be set up, responsible for emergency control operations. Planners hope that this short period will not be taken advantage of to hand over goods "via the

## ■ EXHIBITIONS

## Rhineland and the Viking connection



In the Year of Our Lord 883, the Normans, having come from Denmark, took their ships up the Rhine with Godfred's approval," wrote the chronicler Abbot Regino.

"Having taken oppidum Duisburg, they erected a fortress in their accustomed manner and remained there throughout the winter. Prince Heinrich rallied an army against them, preventing them from undertaking plundering forays in the vicinity.

"As spring came, they burned down their camp and withdrew to the coast." The City of Duisburg owes Abbot Regno the first exact date mention in writing.

But Duisburg had been settled long before then. In fact, as far back as 800 BC people had been making use of the fertile soil and the favourable position of the area at the confluence of two rivers. What attracted the Normans to Duisburg was not only their hope of establishing a flourishing trading centre and of plundering the king's possessions but also the fact that this was a perfect place from which to control the length of the Rhine and the mouth of the Ruhr.

Duisburg's Niederrheinisches Museum seized upon the 1,000th anniversary of the first mention of the city as a welcome opportunity to present an exhibition on the history and culture of the Vikings, whose looting raids in the Rhineland were notorious. This also provided an opportunity to present the early history of Duisburg.

The combination of the two themes of the exhibition is only seemingly weird. The connecting link is Abbot Regno's chronicle, which deals with both the city and the Vikings.

The Norman raid 1,000 years ago has given this drab industrial city a chance to profit a bit from the grimly romantic and savage charm of the blonde, daredevil Vikings from the far north...

The show, though not large in terms of floor area, is well worth seeing. Most of the 84 items on exhibit are on loan from the Leningrad Hermitage, Britain's Yorkshire Museum, the Copenhagen National Museum and many German institutions.

The items have been assembled into a vivid depiction of Viking culture, clothing, jewellery, weapons, replicas of settlements and ships and maps showing their campaign routes.

Much information is also provided in the form of photographs, replicas and original artefacts on the Vikings' religion, burial rites and script.

Many more ornate exhibitions have been less educational than the Duisburg show. The relatively small though excellent catalogue is likely to become a coveted handbook on the Vikings.

To fully do justice to the achievement of the organisers of the Duisburg exhibition, it must be borne in mind that they had very little material to fall back on that would relate to the actual theme they had in mind: The Vikings on the Rhine.

There are plenty of written documents dating back to the 9th and 10th centuries that describe how the Norman adventurers took their swift flat-bottomed boats as far as Cologne in 839/40. There are also descriptions of how they raided and fired other cities along the Rhine. But there are virtually no archaeological finds relating to the Rhine forays.

This has several reasons. The most important one is probably that these Normans of the sea — unlike in York, northern France, Sicily and Iceland — never really settled along the Rhine. As a result, there are no graves of Norman nobility nor any of those treasures that indigenous settlers would have buried for safekeeping from the looters.

The Viking treasure trove of Cuerdale in England with its more than 10,000 coins and 1,000 lbs of silver is a typical example of this type of buried treasure. It is also the world's biggest find of this nature.

Naturally, the Vikings could have left all sorts of amulets, coins or even swords behind in their winter camps along the Rhine, Koblenz and Trier. After all, they often enough had to retreat in great haste. The problem for the archaeologists is that the exact location of these camps has never been pinpointed. Moreover, for safety reasons, the Vikings liked to sit it out on river islands that have meanwhile disappeared.

Another reason for the scarcity of archaeological finds is simply that research into the Viking era needs intensifying. This would require more systematic digging in settlements — which happens to be particularly costly.

The archaeological digs in downtown Duisburg only became possible when the Public Works Department dug up city streets to lay new water pipes.

The amount of work that still remains to be done in this field of archaeological research is evidenced by the fact that only six per cent of the famous Hesdby settlement in Germany's far north has so far been thoroughly sifted and analysed.

The rarity of Viking finds along the Rhine is, in inverse relation to the amount of Viking speculation.

There is an ever new crop of art historians who maintain that one of the other fortresses was built as a protective measure against the Normans. But this has clearly been proved only in the case of the Viking Aga.

In his catalogue essay, Wilhelm Jansen speaks of the "undisguised greed" of the Vikings. They were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

What Jansen says is true.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

For the rest, there is every likelihood that the Viking researcher Wilhelm Janssen has a point. He maintains that the noblemen along the lower reaches of the Rhine did not build their fortresses against the Vikings but against the forays of their neighbours.

Do Viking activities along the Rhine contribute anything to solving the question as to why these aggressive Scandinavians left their homelands in today's Denmark, Norway and Sweden between the 8th and 11th centuries to raid the rest of the old world?

Naturally, the Vikings could have left all sorts of amulets, coins or even swords behind in their winter camps along the Rhine, Koblenz and Trier. After all, they often enough had to retreat in great haste. The problem for the archaeologists is that the exact location of these camps has never been pinpointed. Moreover, for safety reasons, the Vikings liked to sit it out on river islands that have meanwhile disappeared.

Another reason for the scarcity of archaeological finds is simply that research into the Viking era needs intensifying. This would require more systematic digging in settlements — which happens to be particularly costly.

The freedom-loving Vikings, Jansson suggests, also fled in masses from the violence of regional chieftains and princes.

Those proud Norsemen who settled in Iceland had been escapees from King Harold.

So far as the Rhineland is concerned, however, it is obvious that the Vikings who went there were not looking for arable land. They attacked only where there was a promise of rich booty: monasteries, fortresses and cities that were known for their wealth during the Carolingian Age.

In his catalogue essay, Wilhelm Jansen speaks of the "undisguised greed" of the Vikings. They were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

There is an ever new crop of art historians who maintain that one of the other fortresses was built as a protective measure against the Normans. But this has clearly been proved only in the case of the Viking Aga.

In his catalogue essay, Wilhelm Jansen speaks of the "undisguised greed" of the Vikings. They were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

What Jansen says is true.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

were not only after coins, but also after people for sale on the slave markets.

It is the very fact that Vikings

**I**t was something of a surprise that no radical political ideas were put forward by any of the speakers at a meeting of unemployed people in Bad Boll.

About 80 people attended the meeting, which was organised by the Protestant Academy.

However, one speaker did say that action groups formed by the jobless could become political. And some hecklers said that unemployment was a capitalist disease and that the whole system needed to be changed.

There was also a threatening undercurrent in the posters on display ("Jobless does not mean defenceless").

A Protestant Academy spokesman estimates that there are about 300 organisations for the unemployed in Germany. Twenty-five were represented at Bad Boll.

The fact is that, despite mass unemployment, the jobless are still looked upon as social outcasts who are too lazy to work.

Some of the delegates at the meeting have never had a job. They went on the dole straight from school. Others, especially old people, have been out of work for years.

While older people tend to throw in the towel, the young ones rebel and often try to do something, such as forming action groups.

They are not prepared to be viewed as outcasts by the rest of society. Their idea is to retain their self-respect through the groups they form.

The national congress of jobless in Frankfurt last December was something like a signal. A tide of widely varying action groups has grown since then.

Klaus Füller of the Protestant Academy, who chaired the Bad Boll meeting and who has been dealing with

#### Was erwartet sich in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne?

#### Comment l'Allemagne regarde-t-elle le monde?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### O que é que acontece na Alemanha?

#### Como va a Alemania el mundo?

Entraña las respuestas a estas preguntas en ONE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supreregional y económico.

#### ¿Qué sucede en Alemania?

#### ¿Cómo va a Alemania el mundo?

Encontrará las respuestas a estas preguntas en ONE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supreregional y económico.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Que sucede en Alemania?

#### Como va a Alemania el mundo?

Entraña las respuestas a estas preguntas en ONE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supreregional y económico.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemande indépendante, suprégionale et économique.

#### Was ist in Deutschland?

#### Wie steht Deutschland und die Welt?

Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen ONE WELT, Deutschlands größte überparteiliche Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung. Jeden Tag eine aktuelle Ausgabe mit den wichtigsten Nachrichten aus der Innen- und Außenpolitik, aus Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft.

#### Quo vadis Alemania?

#### Wie steht Alemania el mundo?

Tous trouvez les réponses à ces questions dans ONE WELT, la quotidienne allemand